The only anxiety was lest Thomas should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in heapitals harried out to get their muskets. Our regiment, which could not have brought out three hundred men for a dress parade, marched five hundred strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. It was the same with all the rest of the brigade. Colone's Bradley and Vandevier left their sick rooms, where they had been lying dangerously ill for works, to head their resiments. I did not see the latter, but Colone! Readley looked as the Cld Campendor must have done when the Spaniard's placed his corpse at their head to lead them once more to victory.

We reached Fishir creek in an hour and a half. It was running breast high and very swift. There was no time to bridge it. A rope was stretched across. The men strapped their cartralge boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gan locks out of the water, and with the other dinging to the rope, to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for fortrage. But it was right before the last man was over. Four mit es' march brought us to General Thomas' caumb. All along the road we had have I the report of denoral Zollicofar's death. The country people, who have suitered from his lawless soldiery, or leared their ravages, were will with desight. One oil woman on the read exclaimed, "Peep of the health was the health of the report of the next the report of the next the report of the next the copies, and I want with him. He hay in a tent wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tail, rather should be head known General Zollicofar in Washington, asked to be permitted to see the copies, and I want with him. He hay in a tent wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tail, rather should be high party on account of his appeal ilberaility toward the heat how he had known for his Grant of the month? were distinct in the drees at its comes through the protection and treaths.

For Zillico's anticopromist's CARRES.

For Zillico's anticopromist's CARRES.

For Zillico's and the product of the supposed in the company of the protection of the supposed in the company of the protection of the supposed in the company of the protection of the protection of the supposed in the company of the com

low hills, all of which were capped by long lines of et al. works. The woods were cut away, and the lines timeer lay in every direction, to hinder the approach of an attacking enemy.

As we marched over the bill into the camp a storm As we hardese ever the lan into the came a stora, was raging. There was a sailer-fall of ram. The lightning leaped from the sky upon the hills on the other side of the river, as though it was pursuing the remains of the rebel army with the wrath of heaven. The than-

of the robel army with the wrath of heaven. The thander echoed our artilizery.

Long columns of our men filed along the circular cres so fails. But there was hardly a chie. We had heped to capture every man, and though we had taken everything which made them as army, we felt disappointed. This was peculiarly the case with General echoepal brigade, and most particularly so with the Seventeasta and the Thirty-eighth. We had done more hard work, made more marches under the most trying election stances, thrown up more intrendments, and, in shoot, had done more of every kind of soi black dury, than any other regiment in the Sinte. We wanted to have the soldier's lixury—a fight. We had water for his bore nearly two months, and at last, having run the fex to his hole, to have him taken from its by others was too-bad.

solder's luxury—a fight. We had waited to it have nearly two months, and at hast, having run the tox to his hole, to have him taken from its by others was too-bad.

FRUTS OF THE VICTORY.

Yet the victory was complete. Thirteen cannon, more than a the mand stand of arms, a the sand herses, ammunition, baggage trains, commissary stores of every kind, tents, clothing, and, in short, everything which the poor follows had were left to us. A capy of the order of retreat was found, directing that the army should move at four o clock, silently and leave everything. They did not even spike their gams.

Their south scattors and camp.

You army was ever smitten with such a panic, even in the open field. That they should leave fortifications of the extent and strength of those around their camp seemed armost incredible. The reprintations was considered by thirteen piecea, many of them ruffed. The fortee of the enemy, even after their heavy losses in the morning, was fully equal in numbers to our own. Yet all wasquandoned.

To our men, accustomed to have need tents, the rebel camp seemed almost a paralise. The most of the rogimonts were furnished with hig huts, warm, comfortable and homolike. In the commissive department they were much better supplied than we have been. No crackers, but good ours bread and biscoit most haviling. Coffee, sigar, used, its hope, everything of the best and plenty of it. The South may be starving, but the Southern army is far from it. In clothing and arms alione our troops have the advantage over thour. Their guts were, many of them flint lock in skets, shot gams, but the Southern army is far from it. In clothing and arms alione our troops have the advantage over thour. Their guts were, many of them flint lock in skets, shot gams and squirrei riffes. But fow filled mankets were found.

No signs of the enemy being visible on the other side of the river, and our own stock of provision running short, General Schoed as brigate was ordered back to Somerset. After travelling about eight miles on our r

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

PREJAMANUS.

The energy under the immediate command of Major General Crittendan, marched, eight regiments strong, from their camp, last Saturday night. Their mounted grand guards were skirmshing through the greater part of the night with ours. Colonel Wellords a cavally were doing outpost duty that sight, and by their behavior then, and in the battle afterward, compictally cleared away the represent which some unworthy officers have brought upon them. They will always light well when Wolford is with them. The Tenth Indiana occupied a wooded hill on the right of the road. On the left was a field, stratching down the hill for several hundred yards, in front of the woods was another field of about twenty acres.

THE ENEMY ATTACK OUR ADVANCE. The enomy formed in these two fields, attacking the Indiana troops both in frost and upon their sett floak. A section of Captain Standart's battery had been brought up and was statemed in the read. The attack fiere was made about so on o'clock in the merning. Coloued Manson coming up to the possion just after the attack begun, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the other regiments could name up, ordered his man to fail back, which they did it good order, fighting as they went. Captain Standart refurenting we up the privilege of "giving the enemy one good bitrzard" from that point, and retired, too.

int, and retired, too.

Immediately to the rear of the woods where the Tenth is stationed is another field, with a sleep descent to a rice, and then comes another dense forest. On the of the road the clearings continue to the ravine, the of which at that point are covered with a growth the take and other timber.

OUR TROOPS RETIRE—ARE RE EXPORCED, FORM A "Y" AND MAKE A ST. MD.

After crossing the river another field lies on the left of the read. The Tenth retired through the field on the right of the read, and through the woods for about a hundred and fifty yards to the rear of the ravine. At this point Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky came up and formed along the fence, which separates the read from the field on the left. The e is no fence on the right of the road at that point. The two regiments here formed in the shape of a "V," fix point loward the enemy advancing from the ravine, behind which they had reformed after their temporary success in the first attack. For nearly an hour they tried to break that "V," but failed.

What robel regiments came through the woods to attack the Tenth at this place! I have not learned. Those which attacked Colonel Fry were flattle's Tennessee and the Fritzenth Mississippi, the "Wigfall Ridges" and the "Mississippi Tigers," as they loved to call themselves. Those were the crack regiments of the enemy, and they as stained their reputation. Again and again they charged across the field, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky Fourth and driven back.

BOW ZOLLOWFER FRIL.

At the point of the "V" died General Zollicoffer. He

across the field, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky Fourth and driven back.

At the point of the "V" died General Zollicoffer. He fell nearer our camp than any other man of his army. He was with Battle's regiment, his own home friends, born and brought up around him at Nashville. A short distance from him, to his right, a party of his mea had been broken from their comrades and were harding together like frightened deer. Colonel Fry's men were just about to fire on thom. Colonel Fry himself was at the right of his regiment, a the point of g eatest danger. General Z. was on foot and within a few feet of the Colonel. A gum coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, General Z. said to Colonel Fry.—"Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends, would you?" Colonel F. supposed, from the General's manner and remark, that he was one of our own officers, and at once replied, "Gertainly not, sir, I have no such intention." He turned and rode a few steps, when one of the General's aids fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing that he was tricked, Colonel F. at once wheeled and fired at the Gene al. The latter ra sad his hand to his breast and fell d'ad. Another ball struck him at the same moment, I believe, in the arm.

BALE PENTON, JR.,

Here, too, fell young Balle Peyton, son of a venerable man, well known to the nation. Young Peyton, like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hased and insulted in the streets last May for telling his love for the old Union.

JORE ALLAN BATTIE.

It was near this point that my only personal friend, so

By it all directions. The praint is pressed up to the very intronoliments of the careny. Two of there pieces have be a taken. Let this dy which they took with them, it only a value to be not beside in their flight across the liver. Our cannon open on the carene, and shells failing into their most effective battery, killing four of the mean at their genes and driving the rest away. The carlones of highfull only prevents a general assemble, and our troops its down, hong in the morning to complete the good work or that Sabbuth, a work they had a tracent, for they were restlag that day, presentatory to the nitrack which tions at Le case had mismired to make on Monary. HER DEAD AD IN THE BATTLE—THE HOLL WORKER.

I rede over the battle field in the evening. Our men were berying the dead, but may still lay guarity where they fold. The wanchet had been air take any. The same kind to iteacut was extended to be comply a complete which was given to our one. The three all remark which they must be in any page of the careny's wondest which was given to our man. The three all remark which they must be in any page of the complete out than we would have been to you. The only difference was in the battel of the dead. The set of the enemy were laid toget for a common puts. Our own we chird in against toget or a common puts. Our own we chird in against toget or a common puts. Our own we chird in against toget or a common puts. Our own we chird the low by high the case position, as I was took, in which the was found. He rested on his right the last lying on his right arm, who has left heard was found he looked as though to had just taken askep.

I need not tell you how we marched that night, through the horrible mud, nor how our large have been dropping in all day, worn out with rating draps, drap, and he looked as

though he had just islen asleep.

I need not tell you how we marched that night, through the herrible mud, me how our heys have been dropping in all day, worn out with ratigue, disappinted because they had all the labor with none of the glery of victory, and only consoled by the promise that a few days more will see an on the way to leansance. Amore is no ling to oppose us now. Crittenden's army is no longer, and never again will be, an army. Totally demonstrated, seattered to the winds, they will go home or be captured piecem al. We wait only for our provision train and the means of crossing the river.

And now my long and imperfect story of the battle is ended. I fear that I have not given in all things accorract account of it, but I have done my best to do so. If I have given the credit of this, the most decisive victory of the war, to some regiments which property belongs to others, or have made mistakes in my description of what they all did, I can only say to them that if they will but let me know when they next have a sigh, in time for me to be thore, I will tell exactly what they do, and give them all full justice.

It will be a matter of surprise to the whole nation that the robels should leave their fortified camp on the river to attack us in the open field. The fact is they knew that they either had to fight or retreat. Gen. Boy e s brigade had out off their river c ammunication with Nashville and threatened their rear. They knew that Gen. Thomps was advancing on the Columbia road, and that his regiments had necessarily become scattered by reasen of the bad roads and high water. They had found out that we had taken possession of Husbian's Ford. They believed that Piching Creek was so high that Gen. Schoepf's force could not cross, and were totally unaware of the arrival of the two Tennessee regiments and the Twolth Kentucky at Gen. The was a seen of him after the battle turned against him. It appears that he aligned by "Council Commings, Acting Brigatier General George B. Cristenden v. Nothing was se

somewhere upon the hills, on the Cumberland, or among the wild cliff: of Fishing creek, wanders a lost Major General, wi h a sword ten feet long and eyes like balls of fire, and with him two th-usand gigantic Tennesseeans, who live on bables and applepack, drink Jeff. Davis health from gourds full of blood, and sing "Dixio" in the tree tops all the night long in the full of the moon.

JOSE ALLAN BASTIE.

Joel Allan Battle, A jutant of Colonel Battle's Nashville rebel regiment, and vary saverely wounded by Zollicoffer's side at the battle of Cliff creek, was educated at the North, and is well known to many of our readers. He graduated at Miami University in 1858, and his graduating speech excited far more than usual attention and applause. In the extrume after his graduation he was married to the daughter of a prominent citizen of Chillicothe, and shortly afterward he commenced the practice of law in Nashville. Young Battle was bold, generous and graduation into the robellion through fears of being taunted with descriting his family and section, if he did not take uparms on their side, and by General Zollicefer's influence over him. At heart he, like thousands of other rebel Tennesseeans, was a sterling Union man.

SKETCH OF THE OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES INFANTRY, COL. H. B. CARMINGTON.

This is one of the new regiments of the regular army, a d, as has been shown by the report of the Secretary of War, is already the largest in the service. Twelve com-War, is already the largest in the service. Twelve com-panies were moved to Lebanon, Ky., by Col. Carrington, early in December, where, under the construction of the law respecting officers appointed out of the regular army, ha was ordered to his headquarters in Ohio, to complete his regiment. Five additional companies of the Eigh-teenth and a portion of the Sixteenth regular infantry are now in the camp of instruction for United States in-fantry at Camp Thomas, near Columbus, under his com-mand.

As this regiment is in the forefront of the army in Kentucky, under Gen. Thomas, we give a sketch of its

principal officers:abandoning the project of a military education at West Point on account of ill health, in 1841 entered Yale College, graduating in 1845, and at the Yale Law School in 1848. After practis ng law several years successfully in partnership with the late Governor of Ohio, Governor Dennison, he was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio in 1857 by Governor Chase, devoting his time largely to military studies, and laboring to develope in Ohio a sound military system. His annual visits to the brigade parades in this city, and at the encampment of the Seventh regiment, New York Volunteers, at Staten

Island, were noticed at the time in this journal.

After the war broke out, be langurated the system of
the Militia of Reserve in Chio, calling for 100,000 men. and the whole number was enrolled before he laft once at the end of last June. During his administration of Ohio military affirs, in the spring, twenty-six regiments were pet in the field in less than ten weeks, and cordially seconding the plans of General McClellan, he moved the nine Ohio regiments into Virginia within a week from re-

ceiving orders to that effect.

This appointment to the regular army left uncompleted the sec and edition of his Military Guide, of which ten thousand copies were ordered by the General Assembly of Ohio. It contains, besi les the army regulations, light

diametry tactics, and a complete guide for the volunteer. This book he has just issued.

Occupying a prominent position at the bar and in the church, his influence secured rapid collision in the West, and the effectiveness of his discipline and drift is proven by the good behavior of the regiment in the

field.

The War Department appointed him in the Board of Visiters at West Point for 1861; but the appointment was declined on account of the press ng nature of official duty in the organization of the Ohio troops.

This regiment will undoubtedly be seen able to put its full complement of twenty-four companies in the field.

Lioutenant Cobool Oliver S. Shephord, late of the Thirtieth infantry, and ordered from New York, where he was musicring troops, by Colonel Carrington, to take

he was mustering troops, by Colonel Carrington, to take his place in Kentucky, in December, graduated at West Point in 1840, and is a native of New York. His career has been a successful one as a soldier, and he occurred prominent place as candidate for one of the new Insp. ctor Generalships created by Congress. His patience and effi-ciency, in mustering troops in this city are well known to cioncy, in mustering troops in this city are well known to all who had occasion to visit the White street office during the past summer. Of great personal integrity and marked force of character, his promotion to the Lioutonant Col-nelcy of this regiment was well deserved, and he will make his mark in the Eighteenth.

Major Edward Underwood, senior Major, though not a graduate of West Point, is an appointed from the old army, to which he was appointed a Second Lieutonant in 1318, serving in the Fourth infantry until he reached the

Captaincy, from which position he was promoted to the Majority of the Eighteenth. He but recently returned from California, in some a hat impaired health, and has been absent f on his regiment on account of sickness much of the time since his return. He is a brave officer and will soon be in the harness.

Major Frederick Townsond, Adjatant Gonoral of Nax

Pent sylvamia, and appointed to the army Sestimbe, 7-1561, has been engaged actively in recruiting his battal on in itemsylvatia, of which four companies are already raised. He is a man of marked vigor of mind, military tast s, and will be remembered as an active aid-de comthat in Phila leight's some years since.

These is of shotches will enable our readers to follow in religiously the prominent officers in this large realizable, which commenced its enfiatment as late as the last week of July.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, San. 18, 1792.

7 and Statistics for the Year-Photocol Report-Mar

h.t., de., de. fo"ewing condensed Havana trade report of last year, which I had prepare I from official statistics:-IMPORTATIONS OF HOME PRODUCTIONS V. R 1861, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1860.

| | 131 | 100 | 1501. |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| п | Sugar in boxes | 244 | 759,332 |
| 1 | Sugar in bogs 4. | 185 | 2,326 |
| 1 | Coffee in bags | 981 | 20.602 |
| | Molanses, hhes 11. | 123 | 7.477 |
| | Leaf tobacco | | 40,076 |
| | COMPARATIVE EXPORTATION TO THE UN | | |
| 3 | | | |
| ٠. | 186 | | 1861. |
| • | Sugar, box # of 266, | 749 | 155,380 |
| | Coffee, arrobas of 25 lbs | 490 | 7.432 |
| • | Mohases, hinds 13, | 800 | 10,128 |
| 1 | Tobacco, lenf, ths | 942 1 | 262,785 |
| а | Segars, 1,000 51. | 373 | 32 026 |
| a | Beeswax, arcob s 1. | 207 | 170 |
| 3 | Ageardiente (whiskey), pipes | 116 | 12 |
| 3 | VESSELS ARRIVED 1861 (1860 NOT | | |
| я | | | 444 |
| я | Sjanish | | |
| 9 | American | | 949 |
| 4 | Other nations | | 536 |
| | | Secretarios de la compansión de la compa | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 |

| PASSENGERS ADRIVED | | 15,518 | In 1859 | mostly Americans, no doubt | 15,518 | In 1860 | 15,913 | In 1861 | 11,459 | HPANISH TROOPS ARRIVED |

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

iment of the French on the Trent Affair-No Wa The Sentiment of the French on the Trent Affair—No War Expected Between England and America—Muson and Sti-dell no Loss to America—The Opinion of Marshal Pelis-sier—The Emperor's Reception on New Year's Day—Fine Appearance of the Emperor—General Gayety in the French Metropolis—The Press on the First Day of the Year,

dc., dc.

There is a very general disposition to believe in all circles that there is to be no war between America and Great Britain. Public securities are all looking up, and Great Britain. Public securities are all looking up, and trade is inclined to take heart of grace. It is argued that whatever may be the inner sentiment of America regarding the general conduct of Great Britain ever since the rebellion of the Southern States, there is, among nations, as among individuals, a time for all things. However powerful a man may be, he does not take occasion to roughly handle an insolent bully when his house has just caught fire or villanous thieves are in the act of breaking into it. On the contrary, he acknowledges the wishing the Gordon motion and whides his time?" dealing the second of the secon

with one evil at a time.

That America will not play the game of England, by copting a war with her in the passent juncture, is, I re-peat, the general supposition. What are the persons of Slidell and Mason, it is urged, when so great a game is at Sintent and Mason, it is urged, when so great a game is at stake? If the right to capture them was a subject clearly out of the range of discussion—hot admitting of two opinions—at all odds a great nation must stand or fall by such a right; but if it is one on which much may be said on both sides, America may cast the rebellious stuff from her shores without any loss of prestige or dignity. All the world will know the reason why, and that it is not that she has any fear of the ultimate result of a war with England, but that just now she has something more im-

portant to attend to. Yestorday, at the Tuilories, where senators, legislators judges, ecclosiastics and the members of every diplomatic mission were collected, scarcely any other subject retained attention than this, and I am sure I state the simpic fact when I say that the general opinion was as I have given it. Marshal Pelissier, Governor of Algeria, was present, and I heard him more than once say, America will yield to circumstances, but she will never forget this business—"Elle ne l'oubliera jamais" were his words. The Emperor, instead of receiving all the various func-

tionaries of the empire on one and the same day—the Jour de l'An—was obliged, in consequence of the vast reconstruction that is now going on at the palace, to divide the duty over two days. The weather was re-murkably fine, and, as at this epoch all the functionaries whose incomes are sufficient are expected to appear in new liveries, new carriages, new dresses, &c., the beauty of the weather and the prolongation of the ceromonial rendered the observances and appliances of the present New Year more than usually imposing.

His Majesty looked uncommonly well. The celebrated Hill of the Marsha's was literally a universal blaze of splender, and as the multitude of dightaries, in all their varied costumes and colors, from the simple epaulet to the marshai's crimson cordon, and from the robe of the accept to the ermined judge or impurpled cardinal, oscillated to and fro before the imperial presence, the Emproce, with the ladies of her suite, leaning forward from the light gallery at the back of the throne, the effect on the spectator's eye was alike magnificent and dazzling The imperor's spacel, or rather speeches, were listened to with breathless attention, and as his sonorous voice rang through that lofty roof you might have heard a pin drop, so hushed was the crowd beneath him. I will not enter into any description on the subject of what his linesty said, as it is evident that the chief ob-ect was obtaine:—namely, that as little should be made of them as possible. While the breach between America and England was still undetermined. the fewer words the better. It is impossible to overstate the importance which every one attached to anything which might have fallen from his Majesty on that subject. Should such a war really take place, France, I heard many persons say whose positions gave important to their words, will never be jackal to England.

Of course we have had the usual gayeties and customa ry observances which are incidental to this particular epoch. Everybody is expected to present everybody with something—an exchange of good will, in which all are I sers but the shopkeeper. If a stranger had suddenly dropped down upon Paris on the 1st of January, igno-cant of the national custom, great must have been his surprise. Every second person he would have encoun tered would have been found with a parcel in his hand. Porters—commissionairs, as they are elegantly termed here—are not to be got for love or money, for who will con descend to by his pressic occupation when the poetry of the new year has just dawned upon him. No; every man for hims if or the door de t'An, and nothing but the messic ordinate prices enable the necessary shops to retain hands sufficient for their customers. This is the day when the various conterger receive their praduties from the tenents of apertments. These gettry are projectly a watch does of the occurrance it is in the interest Major Frederick Townsonad, Adjatant Goograf of Naw York during the same period that Colonel Carrington was Adjatant Colonel Carrington was Adjatant Colonel Carrington was Adjatant Colonel Carrington was unremitting and his success marked. While in Europe he acquired a strong passion for the French system of facilities, and when the war broke out he accepted the coloneley of the Third New York, with which he proved his capacity to command. Though mustering during the early part of the summer in New York, he significantly coloned to the summer in New York, he significantly coloned to the summer in New York, he significantly coloned to the carried and the summer in New York, he significantly coloned to the carried and the summer in New York, he significantly coloned to the carried and the summer in New York, he significantly coloned to the carried and amount of determine presented to the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan the called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan they called the carried and the summer in the bargan the carried and the summer in the

the ann al amount of streams presented to the control on the born de Pem in the bargain they stifts with them on taking onice, they are in great difficulty. In facil, the only get call but live but for the ton, the, so thing in the payof the landle of and yet his insteam on the payof the landle of and yet his insteam of the payof the landle of and yet his insteam of the payof the landle of and yet his last pe sangerespee in men to look to blim, and to him only, an having the boward they be the master and the land which common the payof the sangerespee and the season, and it is that which common him to give an his statics to the location. I very governal, every message, every man, we man or chill, who has ever once had the good lack to care your money, or a new proces to yee from his cannower, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings at your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings at your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings at your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings at your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings at your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings the wonted greater your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings the his wonted greater your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings the his wonted greater your door, accounts this to be his jubilee. He rings the his wonted greater your door, a result in the sanger his to do on a mich great on the there is not a result in the sanger his wonted greater his to an investigation of the case of the case of the sanger his deal to the sanger his to do on a mich greater his to a sanger his payof the payof th

The Fabrications of the Paris Patrie-Derire to Excite Way Between England and America-Efforts of the Prench Government to cause Hostilities - French Snow Shoes for the British Army-The Troubles in India-Bankrupt Condition of All Europe-France Against the North-Effect of Our Free Institutions on the Governments of France and

England, de., de.
The steamer Africa has just arrived. Her news, so

anxiously looked for, brings no peace to those troubled spirits who dread war and its fearful consequences. The Patrie, that most vilo, lying, bigoted sheet, still continues to assure its readers that war "must take place." It continues its daily issues of false advices, of letters re-ceived before steamers have arrived, of despatches that exist but in the vilo imagination of the knavish editors who seek, at all ricks and hazards, to cause an increase of the bad feelings that exist between England and the United States. Still all its lies and misrepresentations, al-United States. Still all its lies and misrepresentations, ar-though daily denounced by the English press, which fears the effects of such ill-judged, dishonest friendship, are apparently unnoticed by the American Minister here, who should at once cause the *Patrie* to be presecuted for the dissemination of false reports calculated to injure the cause of the United States government. Those well informed tell me that Franco deems a war between the United States and England as inevitable, and that en nor. Any one not prejudiced will easily understand that the British government is sure beforehand of the co-operation of France, else it would not get ready with such unseemly haste when the President's answer is as yet unknown. In my last letter I amounced that France had supplied England with snow shoes. Report said that two thousand pairs had been given. I asserted at the time that more were sent. I now have ascertained that twelve thousand pairs were sent. Some eighty years since Frenchmen were assisting Americans to gain their independence, and were fighting with them side by side against the treacherous common enemy. Now France aids and abets, by leans of munitions and prejudiced despatches, that same treacherous common enemy against Americans. She may yet rue this mistake. It is thought by well informed Englishmen that war will not take place now, as the people have plainly evinced that they are not in favor of it, and more especially as news of fresh troubles in India has just been received. In case of war, a few thousand Americans might be most profitably employed in India, as all the people there need are leaders. The desire to throw off knigand's most hateful yoke is strong enough, ireland, grateful for past favors and for your constant sympathy, is all right on the question of war, and will paye a thorn in England's side should one occur. It stoms the English are laboring under the idea that the war, if on gaged, will be but a short one. "The Americans will get well thrashed at once, will sue for peace and pay all expenses," they say. May they not find that the war, once engaged, will have become one of extermination? for surely a more destard, y act was never perpetrated than the present enstands upon antion involved in a deadly civil strife. It is quite impossible to say what may take place in Europe in the spering, as all complications must change in case of war between the United States and England. Should that was be avoided, a general row must take place here, as all'are alike binkrupt, and must get their soldiers fed elsewhere than at home. M. Fould finds it a hard matter to get along with his financial reforms, while Persigny continues to give energiatements to the French press with a blind fury that is becoming irksome even to the government itself. But a year age he assured the journals they were free, and since then more journals have been condemned to different fines and panditics than during any five years previous, and for the mest puerfle reasons. The state of the country is most embarrassing no commerce, no modey, no confidence. Some great change must soon occur. As regards the animus of the government towards you, its own action will show that it is against you intote. It is astonishing to see how great is the effect produced in Kuroph by your leaders upon political affairs on this side of the Atlantic. The English papers attribute to you an influence plainly evinced that they are not in favor of it, and more especially as news of fresh troubles in India

Our Berlin Correspondence. BERLIN, Dec. 31, 1861.

Prussian Note on the Anglo-American Difficulty—Appre h mions of War Between England and the United State— Distrust of France—Embarrassing Condition of Prussia— The King and His Ministers, &c.
The Prussian government has followed the example of

rance in addressing a note to its representative in the United States, declaring the arrest of Missrs. Sidell and Missen by the San Jacinto to be at variance with the principles of international law, and expressing a hope that, after mature deliberation, the Cabinet at Washington will conclude upon releasing the prisoners. Though, to judge from the telegraphic despatches received yester-day (which, by the way, have caused a little excitement here and produced quite a panic on 'Change), the doctrino projounded by Prussia is not likely to influence the conduct of the American government. The action taken by her in this case is only in conformity with her entered into and cannot be looked upon as unfriendly to the United States or exhibiting partiality to England.

Since the days of Frederick the Great, who, during the war of independence, combined with Catharine of Russia to oppose the maritime pretensions of the British by the amous treaty of armed neutrality, no Power has been mere streamous in asserting the rights of neutrals than Prussia; and, not having a sufficient naval force herself to protect her commerce, she is particularly infected in hiving these rights respected and generally recognized. Her position, therefore, is very different from that of ingland, who has have tably pushed the priv leges of a beligned the world for the most flagrant disregard of neutral rights whenever they careful and particularly infected the commerces, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presisted an important influence on the emigration to careful and protect the follows:—Unit. d States, 159 ships, 1,265 scherage; Yeria, 30 ships, 1,863 cabin and 9,000 steerage; Such Pris, 1,865; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of affairs in the United States has necess only in conforming with her follows:—Unit. d States, 159 ships, 1,265 scherage; Yeria, 1,865; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steera.c., 36,914. The presistent of the privilege of a belign passengers, 1,965; steer unduct of the American government. The action most flagrant disregard of neutral rights whenever they exercised an important in interfered with her convenience. During the late This year we find that only Russian war the English press oven attacked Pressia for allowing the transit of goods to and from Rus in across the land frontier. The Maraing Pot and the other cornals in the pay of the Pritish government talked of blocksling the Prussian ports in order to compel this country to block off all late course with "the enomy," and the animosity displayed by Lord Paimerston

construction of the control of the construction of the constructio

On arillas to their own devices. On that day Prussia

War Party in England.

From the unchester Engineer and Times, Jan. 4.]

With the protect of peace our sympathies begin to change sides. We advery much for these boisterous pair follow the have gone at the supposition that the American government is the size, of the people, and that the people are all manies of Bolt. They aircade bettery a potity of several pair of the people, and that them, figuratively speaking, on the Try aircade bettery a potity of several pairs of the property of them, figuratively appealing, on the Try aircade bettery a dealering defiance, they felt on their he, these the gentle gales of peace. As soon as they reco, well reconstructed indications meant nothing, and that war was sufficiently against the party of the

Emigration from Liverpool in 1861.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 4.]

The returns of the emigration trude of this port for the past year are now completed, under the direction of the government agent, Lieutenant Prior. As usual, these documents embody a its ge amount of highly useful and interesting information. It appears that the total number of emigrants that left this port for the United States, British North America, the Australian colonies, Cance of Good Hope, &c., during the year just ended, was 15,025. In the previous year there were 83,774, being a decrease of 23,745. Of these there were under the act 63,79, and a under the act 16,150. From the following tabulated statements it will be seen that the numbers despatched each month during the year were:—

This year we find that only 26,212 decrays and 1,365 cabin purempers, total the act, entarted for the United States, while in the precious year the numbers were 55,765 decrays and 2,115 cabin passengers. The June quarter this year—a period when the emigration trade, more especially with the United States, is most active—includes a return of only 16 of 9 assengers. The decrease on the March quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, was 2,765; on the June quarter, 10,227; coptember quarter, 19,293; Pecember quarter, 5,340.

The Civilization of China.

The Civilization of China.

GLOOMY REPORT FROM A CHRISTIAN WORKER.

A French officer of rank, who served throughout the late war in China, gives an untaverable account of that country. "Imy safely affirm," he says, "that China is in every res ect a bad country for Europeans, with a climate which rapidly exhausts where it does not at once kill—incurable maladies, bad air, bad water; a corrupt and decropit society, which cannot be improved but after the great revolution which manicus it; ruln, physical and moral, which will prevent for a long time to come all contact, and, consequently, all important commerce; it at difference in angange, it habits, in ideas, in relicion, with all that we have defined by the cannot be done with such a country? The best we can do is to quit it; arber than sacrifice our men and our money. The hope of putting an end to ideistry, and of introducing the Christian religion among these barbarous populations, has given birth to a certain interest for China; but, after what I have seen, the efforts of the missionaries will be foiled in presence of the moral stupidity of the populations, who have neither belief nor religion worthy the name."

The Emancipation Question in Russis

The Emancipation Question in Russia.

PAST READING OF THE LAW BY THE SERPS.

The St. Petersburg Gazeta publishes the following circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Governors of Provinces:—It results from information received at the Ministry of the Interior, on the subject of the actual state of the question of the sub-site, that the favorable progress of that question, and especially the completics of the charter of gygalations, finds an obstacle in the erroneous interpretations which they entertain. They or pect what they call "a new freedom," the promigation of which, at the expiration of two years, would confer upon them now privileges not mentioned in the regulations of the 19th of February. They add that those sorfs who should have contracted arrangements with the proprietors and signed charters would be excluded from the enjoyment of these privileges. To put an end to this illusion his Majesty, the Emperor, during his visit to the Crimes, deigned repeatedly to explain to the chief men of the rural districts, when they had the honor of being presented to his Majesty, the exact state of the question, at the same time reminding them of the obligations they were bound to fuild. Thus his Majesty said to the serie, "That there would not be any other freedom beyond that which had been conceded to them, and that consequently the series ought conscientiously to execute what was exacted from them by the general laws, so well as by the regulations of the 19th of February.

Fashions for January.

[From Le Foliet.]

The articles mostly employed for indoor dress are droguets, reps and woollen terry volvets; silks, satins, moire terry and plain velvets are patronized for visiting or for full dress.

Foutache is still the favorita ornament, and is applied to all materials and for any style of dress. Cloaks, also, are handsomely braided. In fact, this trimming is employed wherever it can be advantageously introduced. Astracan is still in great favor, but swansidown has been introduced for full dress, and has a very elegant effect.

The skirts of dresses are worn very full, and long behind.

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Tight sieeves are very rarely seen. The most fashionable shape for the present month is open; rather short and small. The trimming is not generally placed at the edge, but a little below the elbow.

The bodies are made open down the front, but have usually a small piece of the same material as the skirt detached from the corasige, but which can be put under the opening for out-of-door wear. They are fastened by buttons, unless they have some trimming down the front, which necessitates a flat surface. Some bodies are attached quite on one side, or the fastening begins on one shoulder and ends at the waist on the opposite side.

Many coraagus are so trimmed as to give the appearance of a jacket, the ornament ending at the waist, under the arm.

Pockots are still worn ornamented; but, instead of being sewn on the outside as formorly, the opening only is seen. Cornages are made either pointed or round. With the latter style a band is worn, or a such with long float-ing ends, which is often made of the same material as the dress and covered with soutache. Silk flounces are worn plaked or bound; the former